

Python - File handling

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Availability of slides

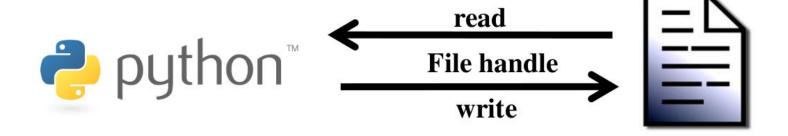
- All materials are freely available (CC BY) after the lectures:
 - StudIP: 'Python for Life Scientists'
 - GitHub: https://github.com/bpucker/teaching
- Questions: Feel free to ask at any time
- Feedback, comments, or questions: b.pucker[a]tu-bs.de

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Concept of file handling

- 'Connection' from Python to file
- Read = transfer of data from file
- Write = transfer of data into file





Reading a file (parsing)

```
f = open("test.txt", "r") #this opens a connection between Python and file
#f = connection from Python to file (file handle)
#'r' (reading) is default
lines = f.readlines() #reads content of file into a list
#each line becomes a list element of 'lines'
f.close() #close connection between Python and file
```

```
with open("test.txt", "r") as f: #opens file to read
  lines = f.readlines()
```



Reading a file (big data)

- Advantage: only one line is read and processed at a time
- NGS data (e.g. FASTQ/SAM/BAM/VCF) are usually several GB in size
 might exceed RAM
- Very long sequence (e.g. genome sequences) in FASTA
 - might be to large for available RAM

```
with open("text.txt", "r") as f: #"r" is default
    #f = connection from Python to file (file handle)
    line = f.readline() #reads next line
    while line: #until end of file is reached
        print(line)
        line = f.readline() #reads next line
```



File analysis - example

- How many lines are in AtCol0_Exons.fasta?
- Linux function: \$ head <FILENAME>



Multiple FASTA file

Name of sequence (header): line starts with '>'

Sequence lines (no limit!)



Analyze FASTA file - example

```
with open( "/vol/apbiokurs/data/AtColo_Exons.fasta", "r" ) as f:
line = f.readline() #reading first line
line_counter = 0 #counting lines
while line:
line_counter += 1 #counting lines
line = f.readline()
#number in line_counter needs to be converted to string:
print("File contains " + str( line_counter ) + " lines")
```

Exercises - Part4a

- 4.1) Count number of sequences (=number of headers) in example FASTA file!
- 4.2) Count number of sequence lines!
- 4.3) Count number of characters in document! (How many per line?)
- 4.4) How long are all contained sequences combined?
- 4.5) Calculate the average sequence length in this file!



And back again ... writing into file!

- If output file does not exist, it will be created
- File handle (f and out) can have any other name

```
Read:

With open( "test.txt", "r" ) as f: #"r" (read) ist default lines = f.readlines()

difference: r = read; w = write

Write:

with open( "test2.txt", "w" ) as out:
out.write( "hello world!" )

Writes a string into a file
```



Read & write

Exercises - Part4b

- 4.6) Read the file AtCol0_Exons.fasta and write all headers (starting with '>') into a new file!
- 4.7) Read the file AtCol0_Exons.fasta and write the following into the output file:
 - The line if it is a header
 - The length of the line if it is a sequence line
- 4.8) Calculate the number of sequences, the cumulative length, and the average length in the new file! Are they matching the values of the original file?
- 4.9) Write sequences into a new file if their length is a multiple of 10!



White space characters

- New line ('\n') and tab ('\t') are special characters
 - Print '/hello\tworld!\nhello\tworld!\n'
- Python interprets these characters in print statements, but functions like readline() and write() do not!
 - New line ('\n') needs to be added "manually" to each line



strip()

- Removes white space characters from borders of a string
- often used to remove new lines ('\n') at the line end

```
line = ">name_of_first_seq\n"
print(line)

#>name_of_first_seq

[empy line genereated by \n]
line = line.strip()
print(line)

#>name_of_first_seq
```



split()

- Separates a string at each given occurrence of given substring
- Frequent separators: tab, comma, ...
- Generates list of strings

```
#tab-delimited file
line = "column1\tcolumn2\tcolumn3\tcolumn4\tcolumn5\n"
#line should be splitted at tabs
columns = line.strip().split('\t')
print(columns)
#["column1", "column2", "column3", "column4", "column5"]
```



join()

- Combines strings of a list by putting a given substring between them
 - Examples: tab, space, comma, underscore
- Important: all elements of the list need to be string!

```
#tab-delimited file
line = "column1\tcolumn2\tcolumn3\tcolumn4\tcolumn5\n"
#line should be splitted at tabs
columns = line.strip().split('\t')
print(columns)
#["column1", "column2", "column3", "column4", "column5"]
new_line = "_".join(columns)
print(new_line)
#column1_column2_column3_column4_column5
```



Exercises - Part4c

- 4.X) Read the file AtCol0_Exons.fasta and write the following:
 - Only the Arabidopsis Gene Identifier (AGI, e.g. AT1G01010)
 - Gene identifier, exon name, and exon length (tab-delimited)



>AT1G01010.1|exon-1 | 1-283 | chr1:3631-3913 FORWARD LENGTH=283

>AT1G01010.1|exon-2 | 366-646 | chr1:3996-4276 FORWARD LENGTH=281

TCCAGTCAAAGTACAAATCGAGAGATGCTATGTGGTACTTCTTCTCTCGTAGAGAAAACAACAAAGGGAATCGACAGAGC AGGACAACGGTTTCTGGTAAATGGAAGCTTACCGGAGAATCTGTTGAGGTCAAGGACCAGTGGGGATTTTGTAGTGAGGC CTTTCGTGGTAAGATTGGTCATAAAAGGGTTTTGGTGTTCCTCGATGGAAGATACCCTGACAAAACCAAATCTGATTGGC TTATCCACGAGTTCCACTACGACCTCTTACCAGAACATCAG

>AT1G01010.1|exon-3 | 856-975 | chr1:4486-4605 FORWARD LENGTH=120

AGGACATATGTCATCTGCAGACTTGAGTACAAGGGTGATGATGCGGACATTCTATCTGCTTATGCAATAGATCCCACTCC CGCTTTTGTCCCCAATATGACTAGTAGTGCAGGTTCTGTG



Time for questions!

